

CALGARY the LAND of PLENTY

1907





OR full and detailed information regarding land in the irrigation project referred to in the following pages, apply to the Canadian Pacific Irrigation Colonization Company, Calgary, Alberta, and for any further facts regarding the project, apply to J. S. DENNIS, Superintendent of Irrigation, Canadian Pacific Railway Company, Calgary, Alberta, Canada.

CALGARY, ALBERTA, AND DISTRICT

Written for the Hundred Thousand Club of Calgary.

By E. L. Richardson.

The Climate.

The ideal climate of the Calgary district comprises as many beautiful, bright, cloudless days as any locality can possibly have, and still produce abundant crops.

"Sunny Southern Alberta" is not a name only, but an actual reality. Ours is doubtless the most healthful climate in Canada. With an altitude of from 3,000 to 3,500 feet, almost continuous sunshine, cool summer nights, no oppressive heat during the day, a delightful fall, and an unusually moderate winter.



Fort Calgary, In the year 1874.

In January and early February there are short periods of cold, sharp weather. Winter generally breaks up in March, with a warm wind from the west, the beginning of spring. The early spring flowers appear in March. It is usually fine, warm and bright; June and earlier in the year has the remainder of July, August, September, October, and generally November, warm and dry. The sum-

mer, July to September, is characterized by hot days and relieved by a never-failing breeze, and cool nights, but the warm, golden days of autumn, often lasting well into December, are the glory of the year. The average temperature and rainfall at Calgary for each month for the past eight years is shown in the following statement:

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Avg. Temp.	20.7	11.6	21.5	30.1	49.3	53.4	59.6	57.1	50.0	41.1	25.6	10.1
Avg. Rainfall	.23	.43	.84	.41	.53	1.98	2.90	2.83	1.64	.47	.89	.17

The average daily temperature for the last eight years was 37.4, and the average yearly rainfall for the same period was 20.21 inches.

According to Dominion government statistics, the average temperature between the months of November to March, inclusive, from 1898 to 1904, was only a shade under 20 degrees.

Agricultural Possibilities.

Cheap land, productive land, and an almost unlimited supply, a most favorable climate, and an intelligent and energetic class of settlers, are important factors in the agricultural possibilities of the Calgary district. From an agricultural standpoint, the country surrounding our city cannot be surpassed in Alberta, and the unprecedented rush for Alberta lands is an evidence of their quality.



Comin' through the "wheat".

In 1905, within a radius of 50 or 60 miles of Calgary, commonly called the Calgary district, the average yields were: Spring wheat, 28.95; winter wheat, 31.12; oats, 44.16; and barley, 30.52.

The growing of the famous Alberta hard winter wheat has been the most remarkable feature of southern Alberta agricultural development during the past three years.

Alfalfa.

Alfalfa, one of the most valuable foods for all classes of live stock, grows well in this locality. Timothy and grass also produce good crops here.



Method of Haying.

Sugar Beets.

The growing of sugar beets have proven very successful in southern Alberta, where there is a million dollar sugar beet factory in operation. The saccharine contents of southern Alberta grown beets is from 15 to 18 percent. Vegetables and small fruits do well in the Calgary district. Alberta grains invariably weight considerably over the standard, thus giving our larger yield an additional ad-



No better Wheat anywhere.

age as the grain is sold by weight. The crops in this district were all grown without irrigation, and the average rainfall for the past ten years has been 19.75 inches. If this district produces the largest yields of grain of any on the American continent without irrigation, how greater our yields will be on the completion of the

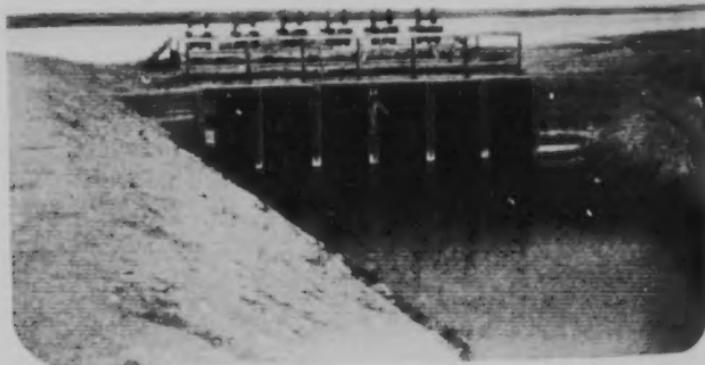
Canadian Pacific Railway Irrigation Project.

This irrigation scheme is the largest on the continent. It includes a block of three millions acres of land, of which a million and a half can ultimately be irrigated.



Head Gates, Main Canal.

The cost of the undertaking will be approximately \$5,000,000. The western section of the project, comprising about 350,000 acres, is now ready. It contains 17 miles of main canals, 150 miles of secondary canals and 800 miles of distributing ditches. The water is supplied from



Head Gates, Secondary Canal A.

the famous Bow river, which is tapped just to the east of the Calgary city limits, and which has a flow of from ten to forty thousand cubic feet per second during the irrigating season. One cubic foot per second is supplied for each 150 acres, from the first of May to the first of September, and this supply is regulated by the Dominion government. The rate charged for water is 50 cents per



Alberta Cowboys on a Roundup.

acre for the irrigated portions, and the lands sell at from \$12 to \$25 per acre, which is the range of prices for land in other portions of our district. Thus we have the cheapest irrigated lands in America today, and the lands that are producing the greatest crops without irrigation.

Stock Raising.

There can be no doubt that the Calgary district is one of the finest live stock producing districts now available



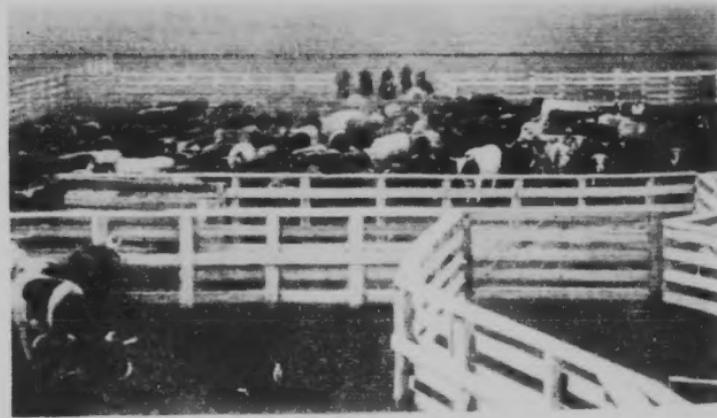
No better in all the West.

for settlement. The valuable properties of the natural grasses on the prairies are preserved by rapid drying under the hot sun, and with a light covering of dry snow to aid digestion will produce a good, fat beef. Unless



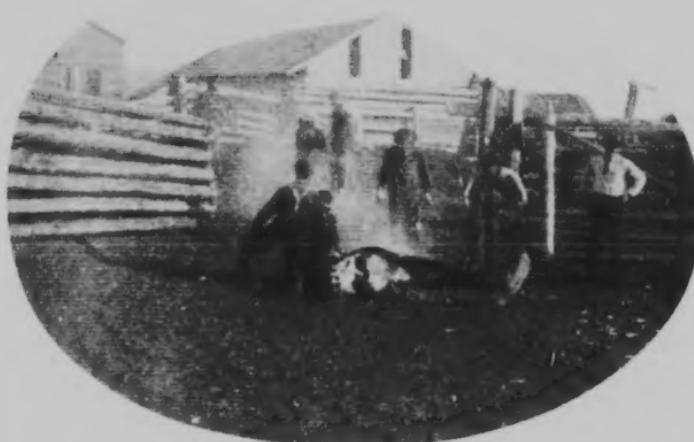
The Corral on an Alberta Ranch.

crusted, snow is no detriment to the feeding of stock. Most grasses on the dry plains, with the exception of those which have running root stocks, may be said to be



Getting ready to ship.

much¹⁰ grasses. The great herds of horses, cattle and sheep that range on the plains of central Alberta, subsist during the winter as well as summer on these nutritious, naturally-cured grasses, and in ordinary years come out in winter quarters, having had no artificial shelter of any kind, in first-class breeding condition. Of course, the prudent farmer will always take the precaution to cut a quantity of hay upon which to feed young and weak stock, should the winter be particularly severe. Rough sheds are sometimes provided for the nights, and the stock fed on the open prairie upon prairie hay, straw or green feed, wheat or barley cut green and cured the same as



Branding Calves.

It is generally admitted that horses do quite as well ranging out during the winter as if they were fed, and the practice is, therefore, only to feed the young colts during the first winter.

The live stock associations for Alberta are also located at Calgary, where the annual sales and shows are held, thus providing

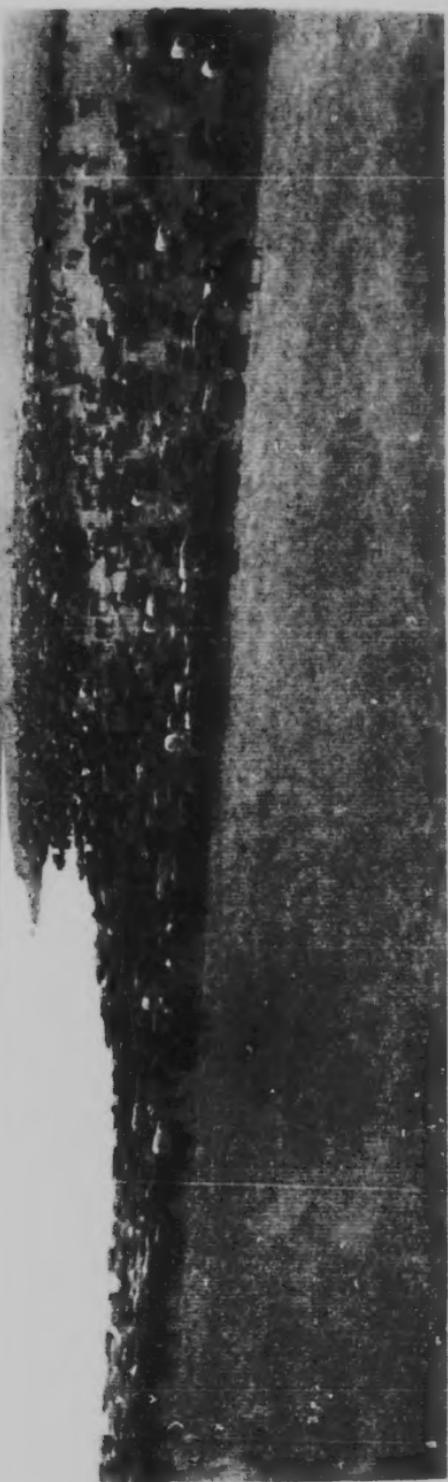
the rancher steady cash market for pure bred stock right at his door. The association sales of pure bred cattle during the past six



The climate is all right for Poultry,

rats were 1,255 head, which brought \$123,746.50.

Poultry raising is a profitable industry here, as also swine and hog raising.



Market for the majority of farm products to Europe and the Orient, the Calgary district is accessible to that market, and will always be in a position to discontinue its way to the Orient.

An Important Manufacturing City.

The following industries are already established, or will be in the west. Other things being equal, proximity to the consuming population is a consideration in successful manufacturing. As Canada's consuming population will extend far and wide of Lake Superior, it may be inferred that the result of the present enormous orders and the rapid move into the west, and Canada's change of being a natural distributing city, of which almost every acre is tillable.

Steam Power and Fuel.

In the west coal is Calgarian as fuel supply. Large coal beds surround this city on all sides, are available, ranging in quality from the bituminous to the true anthracite. Many Calgarian industries are using steam coal at a cost of \$2.50 per ton. Red Rock has large anthracite mines at Bankhead, south of the city, which insures a constant supply of hard coal. Soft coal is also mined at Black Creek, Sheep Creek and Knee Hills, all in the vicinity of Calgary. The Knee Hill is an excellent deposit of steam coal, and will no doubt be placed on the market at a very low price.



Two Rivers, "Meeting of the Waters."



Flock of 100 Sheep Atterby.

Electric Power.

The electric power plant is well equipped to supply the large amount of power required by the city. The power plant is located at the foot of the hill, where the water is available in abundance. The power plant consists of two turbines, each having a capacity of 1,000 horsepower. The power plant is connected to the power lines, and the power is transmitted to the city. The power lines consist of 18-gauge wire, and the voltage of the lines is 110 volts. The cost of the power plant is \$20,000, and the power plant has been reduced.

Natural Gas.

The natural gas industry in the vicinity of Calgary is progressing rapidly. Myriad every day is spent in drilling gas wells, and in the near future, oil gas will be obtained in the vicinity of Calgary. Oil gas is being manufactured.

Raw Material.

Raw material such as timber, wool, sheep, cattle, and horses are found in abundance. Lumber, grain, bark, and timber are abundant.

The timber industry in the vicinity of Calgary is rapidly increasing. The timber industry offers many opportunities in the vicinity of Calgary. There are many opportunities in the timber industry in the vicinity of Calgary. The timber industry is in a rapid growth.

Calgary from an Educational Standpoint.

The educational system in Calgary's schools is well developed. There are approximately 2,000 students in the city. The educational system in the city is well developed. The educational system in the city is well developed.

opened on May 24, the cost about \$70,000. Woods school is located in Sylvan, and the total cost about \$8,000, the latter two schools being completed in built of solid timber and would look well beside the best Canadian or American ones.

Public Schools.

There are 12 public schools in Calgary, three of them in rented buildings, for the time being, but it is thoroughly intended that all the schools are now as well equipped and doing work as the schools in one of the largest cities in the world, also taught in our public schools.



Conditions for Horse-ranching are perfect.

Normal School.

The Normal school is at present housed in part of the new Central school, and about 75 attend. Five or six teachers are here. A beautiful new stone school is about to be completed with cost at least \$150,000, one of the best Normal school buildings in

Western Canada College.

Western Canada college for boys is a college of the province. About \$25,000 has already been spent on buildings, which are located in the south-

western part of the city. The ground, composed of 20 acres, which will be very beautiful indeed when plans have been carried out. Already several trees have been planted.

St. Hilda's College.

St. Hilda's college for girls has accommodation for resident students. At the present moment 40 to 50 girls attend this institution, whom it includes day students. The buildings occupied cover one-half block in the western part of the city. They receive instruction in physical culture and dancing. As an evidence of the standing of this institution, it may be mentioned that all the students in music who were examined by Messrs. Farnham and Tripp, of the Toronto Conservatory or Music, passed with honors.

The Convent.

The importance of this institution will be understood when it is stated that at present there are no less than 287 students in daily attendance, 60 of these being resident pupils. Fourteen teachers are employed in the music, and the regular educational work.

Alberta's Commercial and Industrial Capital.

It is not necessary to state that Calgary will become an important commercial and industrial point in Alberta.

However dense the population of Western Canada may become, cities big cities will not appear. Railway construction is preceding so rapidly that commanding geographic position of the embryo distributing center is clearly indicated. Here wholesale trade and industries naturally locate. Here they find the most economically and efficiently serve a great rural population. Distributing centers every hundred miles so such as were established in the East, through force of necessity prior to the advent of railways, will not be a feature of Western development.

In 1902, the erection of wholesale warehouses commenced, with the result that today we have at least 12 wholesale firms doing business here. The Alberta branch of the Commercial Travellers' Association is located here.

To use the words of the editor of the "Calgary Times" in a recent issue, "the banking returns of the city are the surest thermometer of its commercial health." The establishment of a clearing house is the first

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Calgary has finally passed from infancy into the region of sturdy adolescence." Calgary passed that stage in April last, when her first week's clearing house returns were \$722,379. The percentage increase between an average week in May and October, and May and November at the following points, are as follows:

Our October clearings were \$5,600,414 larger than Victoria, B. C., St. John, N. B., Lincoln, Neb., Davenport, Iowa, London, Ont., etc., cities twice and three times its size.

The value of buildings erected in 1906 is \$2,242,988, a sum dollars more than in 1905.



A busy street in Calgary.

In amount of express business, Calgary stands seventh in Canada, ahead of Vancouver, Halifax, Hamilton, John, London, Kingston, etc.

The freight distributed from Calgary in September, 1906, was 48 per cent greater than September, 1905.

The monthly Custom House receipts in October, 1905, were \$16,217.82, and were \$35,651.33 in October, 1906, an increase of 85 per cent; and were \$19,845.92 in November, 1906, and \$38,000.79 in November, 1906, or 91 1-3 per cent increase.

In the face of the foregoing facts, it is reasonable to suppose that we are going to have a city of 100,000 population within a few years. Is there not a desire in your heart to see this city? In setting the date of your visit, there is one point to be remembered, and it is this,—there is only one "Last West." If you postpone your trip, the crowds of others will not.

Agents for the Soo Line.

Battle Creek, Mich., 86 Lake Avenue	E. C. O'Gorman, Traveling Pass'gr Agt.
Calgary, Alta.,	J. E. Proctor, Travelling Passenger Agent.
Chicago, Ill., 2028 Clark St.	John Hulstrand, Ass't Gen'l Pass'gr Agt.
Cincinnati, Ohio, No. 15 East Fourth St.	A. C. Shaw, Gen'l Agt. Pass'gr Dept.
Chippewa Falls, Wis.	F. L. Williams, City Pass'gr Agt.
Detroit, Mich., 7 Fort St. W.	M. S. Baileya, Passenger Agent.
Kenosha, Mich.	A. F. Edmonds, Dist. Pass'gr Agt.
Kansas City, Mo., 412 Theodore Building	W. D. Hughes, District Pass'gr Agt.
Minneapolis, Minn., 119 Third Street S. (Metropolitan Building.)	K. W. Merchant, Traveling Pass'gr Agt.
Minneapolis, Minn., 1120 2nd Ave., Ste., Sun-Lite Building,	W. B. Chandler, City Passenger Agt.
New York, N. Y., 128 Broadway.	G. W. McMillan, Depot Ticket Agt.
Philadelphia, Pa., 625-641 Chestnut Street.	J. P. Gately, Traveling Agent.
Pittsburg, Pa., 2930 3rd Ave.	E. V. Skinner, Ass't Traffic Mgr.
St. Paul Minn., 279 Robert Street	F. W. Huntington, Gen. Agt. Pass'gr Dept.
Stillwater, Minn.	F. W. Salisbury, District Pass'g Agt.
St. Louis, Mo., 725 Olive Street	H. M. Lewis, Ass't Gen'l Pass'gr Agt.
Winnipeg, Man., 222 Bonanza Ave.,	L. M. Harmesch, City Pass'gr Agent.
	H. T. Veltman, Traveling Agent.
	W. G. Sawyer, Depot Ticket Agent.
	W. L. Prime, Passenger Agent.
	A. J. Blaisdell, City Passenger Agt.
	H. L. Preston, General Agent.

E. PENNINGTON,

Vice-Pres. and Gen. Mgr.

W. L. MARTIN,

2nd Vice Pres. and Traffic Mgr.

W. R. CALLAWAY,

Gen. Passenger Agent

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.



